Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1465.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Charter,

The Ship

ÆRIAL,

JOHN TARRIS, Master,

NOW lying at Albertson's wharf, Southwark—burthen 3300 barrels, in compleat order to take in a cargo.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

May 15 §

United States,
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the merchants' coffee-house in this city, on the 27th day of this instant, MAY, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Schooner or Vessel called

THE BETSEY,

With all and singular her tackel, apparel and furniture (whereof an inventory may be seen at my office) the same having been libelled against and condemned in the said District Court, for the payment of mariner's wages, &c.

William Nichols, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th MAY, 1797. } eo27M

For Madeira,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, Master.

WILL sail in about Eight days, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, at Stamper's wharf, or the Subscriber.

John Donnaldson.

May 11. §8t

N B. The Edward is intended to return direct to this port, and will take in freight at Madeira.

For sale,

The fast sailing Schooner

Yateman,

White-oak frame—built in the state of Virginia in the year 1796—57 feet 3 inches keel, 17 feet 10 inches beam, 8 feet 3 inches hold—burthen 90 tons—is said to carry 600 barrels—completely fitted and ready to receive a cargo: For further particulars enquire of Ross and Simson, No. 121, South Front-street.

April 3 §

For St. Croix,

To sail in eight days,

THE BRIG

Twins,

MATTHEW KEELER, Master,

For passage apply to

James Yard,

on Walnut-street wharf.

May 6. §

For Baltimore,

The Ship

HARRIOT,

THOMAS MOORE, Commander;

A fine fast sailing ship, and is expected to sail the 21st inst. Freight will be taken very low, if immediately applied for, to the captain on board at Willcox's wharf, or to

Peter Kuhn.

N. B. The consignees of goods on board the above ship from Hamburg, will please to be expeditious in delivering their permits, as she is now discharging.

May 17. dat

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best

Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and

Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.

Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a likely NEGRO BOY,

Thirteen years of age, and has about fourteen years to serve. Enquire at the office of this gazette.

April 27. §

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Brig GAYOSA

For SALE,

On Saturday, the 20th inst. At the Merchants Coffee-House.

At 7 o'clock in the evening,

SHE will be in good order, having been just hove down, and may take in a cargo immediately, and be sent to sea at little or no expense. Inventory to be seen, and terms made known at the time of sale.

Philad. May 18. §tS

Valuable Lands, Mills, &c. in Georgia.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee house in Philadelphia, will be sold by auction, for a liberal credit, the following estates—

In the State of GEORGIA.

No. 1.

A CERTAIN *TRACT OF LAND*, containing 100,697 1-2 acres, situate in the county of Montgomery, formerly the county of Washington, on the east side of Ohoory river, and the waters of the Altamaha, and about one mile above the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and in the neighbourhood of Mill creek. The improvements on this tract of land, consisting of the most complete Grist and Saw MILLS in the southern country, having cost at least 20,000 dollars within these two years. The timber is of the finest quality, and the quagtity is not to be exhausted.

2.

A tract of very valuable land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Oconee, containing about 75,000 acres.

3.

A tract adjoining or near to No. 2, containing about 25,000 acres.

4.

Two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, being an undivided part of all that tract of valuable country, including islands, situated on the Mobile Bay, Albahama, Tom Bigby, and Mississippi Rivers, which was granted by the State of Georgia to James Gunn, and others, by the name of "The Georgia Company", in fee.

5.

Thirty shares in the Tennessee Company, each share being about 10,000 acres, or one four hundredth and twentieth part of the said Tennessee Company's purchase, being so much of the tract of country, granted by the State of Georgia to Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox, in fee.

☞ This piece of property may, in the option of the purchaser, or his assigns, be offered to Zachariah Cox, for the sum of 175,000 dollars, in two years from the 21st March 1796, who is obliged by his special bond, to take the same, *if offered to him*, at that time, and pay for the same, within six months after the expiration of the said two years. This bond is sold with the land.

By order of

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker, } *Assignees of James Greenleaf.*

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

May 15 mwfS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.

May 12. eo2w

Notice.

AGREEABLY to charter, is hereby given to the members of "The Corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers," that a meeting of said corporation will be holden in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, P M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the Board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Sec'ry of the Corporation.

May 1. §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to show them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

No. 119 Chesnut-Street,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES *OF THE UNITED STATES,*

For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. §.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

May 15. 3awtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

To be rented,

And Possession given immediately,

A large, commodious Stone Dwelling-House,

STABLE, Coach-House and Garden, situate at the lower end of Germantown, about five and a half miles from the City.

Apply to

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,

No. 120 North Second-street.

May 18 4

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Bastas
2 ditto Cossas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 eo2w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT. Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

Landing,

From the schooner Swallow, Doane, master, from Gonaives, at Clifford's wharf,

340 Bags COFFEE,
24 Bales COTTON.

For Sale by

John Clark.

No. 55 north Water-street.

May 18 §

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE,

Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20, eotf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.

For Sale,

The time of an indented Negro Man Servant,

Who has nine years to serve; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Enquire at No. 127, Chesnut-street.

May 15. d4t

For Sale,

A pair of Good Black Carriage Horses,

Which may be seen by application at No. 124, Spruce Street, between Second and Third.

May 12. §.

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

May 11 dtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

May 3. w&s7t

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶1h3t

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple. on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesaut street.

May 16. dtf

This Day is Published,

Price 25 Cents,

BY JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41 CHESNUT-STREET,

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the 22d of February, 1797,

At the FUNERAL of

The Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, in the State of New-Jersey,

By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH D.D.* President of the College of New Jersey

March 11 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

SIR,

YOUR arrival at the seat of government immediately after the publication of a letter said to be written by you to your friend Mazzei in Italy, affords you a fair opportunity of doing away any bad impression respecting your character, which the falsely ascribing to you improper sentiments may hitherto have occasioned. For the honor of the American name, I would wish the letter to be a Forgery, altho' I must confess, that your silence upon the subject, and the conduct of that party with which you appear, at present, to act, leaves but little probability of its not having proceeded from your pen. If it is not your production, an explicit disavowal of it appears incumbent on you, for several reasons.

1. Because it implies a contradiction of those sentiments respecting our excellent constitution, which you have formerly held, before a disappointed ambition threw you into the hands of a desperate faction, by whose means you expected, no doubt, to have filled the first office of our government.

2. Because it is a direct libel on the character of those men, whom the choice of a free people called to the exercise of the executive and judiciary powers of our government.—And,

3. Because its publication in a country, from whose government and citizens we have met with every kind of injury and insult, has a tendency to encourage a continuance of such conduct in our allies, from a persuasion, that our internal situation would admit of its exercise wiah impunity.

You stated truly when you represented all our proprietors of land as friendly to republican principles, and if you had gone further and declared all our native citizens as faithful to the government they had formed, and disposed to defend their rights as an independent nation, from the insidious attacks of foreign foes, you would have run no risque of a contradiction. It is to be sure unfortunate for the *ancient dominion of Virginia*, that the names of the late secretary Randolph, Giles, Madison, Monroe & yourself are found in its rolls of citizens; but whilst she possesses the *beloved Washington*; and the memory of his great atchievements and illustrious character is cherished by Americans, those names, like specks upon the sun's disk, will be but transiently observed, and detract but inconsiderably from her lustre. But it probably suited your purpose better to say, "Our political "situation is prodigiously changed since you "left us. Instead of that noble love of li-"berty, and that republican government, "which carried us triumphantly through "the dangers of the war, an anglo-monarchi-"co-aristocratic party has arisen. Their "avowed object is to impose on us the sub-"stance, as they have already given us the "form, of the British government. Never-"theless the principal body of our citizens "remain faithful to republican principles. "All our proprietors of lands are friendly "to those principles. as also the mass of men "of talents. We have against us (republi-"cans) the executive power, the judiciary "power (two of the three branches of our "government) all the officers of government, "all who are seeking offices, all timid men, "who prefer the calm of despotism to the "tempestuous sea of liberty, the British mer-"chants, and the Americans who trade on "British capitals, the speculators, persons "interested in the banks and public funds "(establishments invented with views of cor-"ruption and to assimilate us to the British "model in all its corrupt parts.)"

Supposing for an instant, what I can by no means admit, that such is the present situation of our country, is it, sir, the part of a friend to his country—is it the part of a citizen, who had been frequently intrusted with the management of public concerns, thus to expose the failings of his brethren—the weak and vulnerable part of his native land, to a prattling foreigner, whose self-consequence and pride, abstracted from any other motive, might induce him to make an improper use of this, at least, very imprudent confidence? We have not forgotten the fine theme, which the *precious confessions of your countryman Randolph* furnished to a former French minister, and we can readily conceive, that your letter, under the improving hand of an intriguing Italian, may prove the source of accumulating evils to the United States Have we not repeatedly shewn our attachment to the cause of liberty and to France? Did we not exert every muscle—strain every nerve, to assist her in establishing her right to make her own form of government untrammelled by the will of other nations?—And that too, when those who now basely fawn by her side, and ignominiously lick the dust from her feet, were foremost in their opposition to the regeneration of a numerous people. Did we not, for a long time, patiently bear with the cringing insolence of Genet—the impertinent suggestions of Fauchet—and the dark and insidious manœuvres of Adet, without shewing any intemperance of conduct at their behaviour, or ceasing our good offices to their nation, or their compatriots? True it is, sir, that the feeble attempts of a rising republic, without a navy or large standing army, could be of little service in battle, to either of the contending parties—of this, in the commencement of her struggle, France seemed fully sensible, and was aware of the advantage to be derived from our remaining neutral. And is it for this, we are charged by you with ingratitude and injustice, and are those men, whom you once thought *Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat*, for this to be branded by you, with the name of *Apostates?*

But I am perhaps intruding upon your time, and taking up some moments which might be more profitably employed in attention to public affairs; I shall therefore close this letter, with a wish, that if the writing ascribed to you is spurious it may be disowned. In doing this, you will render a justice due to yourself, and oblige many of your fellow citizens, but no one more than

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 18.

Mr. Coit moved that a Standing Committee of revisal and unfinished business be appointed.

Mr. Hartley hoped such a committee would not be appointed, as, if all the unfinished business of last session were to be reported and acted upon, the session would be protracted to a length which he trusted was not the wish of the members of that house.

Mr. Coit observed, that the appointment of such a committee did not infer that the house would go into the consideration of all the unfinished business which might be reported; but there might be some subjects which would require attention, particularly any laws which might be about to expire.

Mr. Thatcher was opposed to the appointment of this committee; he was against attending to any private business; he wished only to attend to the important subject for which they had been called together. As to any laws being about to expire, he did not believe there were any, as all such were attended to last session.

Mr. Giles thought there was no necessity for this committee. He thought the question, however, of some importance, as the decision upon it would shew whether the house intended to attend to ordinary business, or merely to that which would arise from the Speech of the President. For his part, he wished to get away as soon as possible, and, therefore, to confine their business to that subject upon which they were called to deliberate; and though the Speech contained a variety of important objects, he hoped they should soon be able to get through them. He hoped, therefore, no business would be taken up until that was disposed of.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, the opposition to the appointment of this committee was totally without object. It should be recollected, he said, that the appointment of this committee was a part of the standing rules of the House; unless it were appointed, therefore, there would be a contravention of a rule [Mr. S. read the rule]. For his own part, he was not prepared to say, with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thatcher) that there were no laws which would expire before the next session of Congress. It was true, that these had been attended to last session; but it was also true, that laws which were passed for a limited time, were said to be for so long, "and until the end of the next session of Congress;" and this session, being an extraordinary one, might put a period to some of such laws. But, suppose this were not the case, what mischief, he asked, could the appointment of this committee effect? He could see none. It would, by reporting the unfinished business, and any expiring laws (if such there were) take the trouble of enquiry from the house; and, when the business was reported, any part of it might be taken up, or not, as the house should determine. It might, therefore, be of some advantage, but could be of no disadvantage to appoint this committee.

Mr. Coit said, his principal object in the motion he had made, was to attend to expiring laws. The gentleman from Massachusetts was mistaken, when he asserted no law would expire before the next meeting of Congress. One he recollected; there might be others. It was a law passed May 6, 1796, relative to Revenue Cutters, which was to remain in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress; of course it would expire, if no provision was made to prevent it, with this session.

Mr. Thatcher withdrew his objections to the motion.

Mr. Giles did not know that the appointment of this committee would protract the session; but if gentlemen attended to the duties of this committe, they would find, that if the house were to attend to all the subjects upon which they were to report, it would of necessity occupy a considerable length of time. [He read what these were.] If, indeed, it were understood, that this committee was only to extend to expiring laws, he should have no objection to its being appointed; but, should a general report be made, and the house act upon it, the session would be extended to a period beyond what any member contemplated.

Mr. Hartley hoped the committee would not be appointed, as he said there were from 90 to 100 private cases on the list of unfinished business, to consider which would make a long session. If it were intended merely to enquire what laws were expiring, he would agree to it; but not otherwise. The rules which were before them, he said, were intended only for their ordinary annual sessions, and not to govern an extraordinary meeting like the present. If this committee were appointed, they might proceed to the appointment of a committee of claims. He hoped they should not decide any thing, before they had disposed of the President's speech.

Mr. Nicholas hoped this business would be settled so as to meet the wishes of the House. He hoped a committee would be appointed and afterwards discharged from all other parts of their duty except what related to expiring laws.

The question being put it was carried, there being 51 votes in favor of it; and a committee of three were appointed accordingly.

Mr. Nicholas then moved that the committee be discharged from "examining and reporting from the journal of last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined, and also from revising the laws for the establishment of offices, and from reporting from time to time such provisions and expense attending them, as may appear to have become necessary."

Mr. Giles seconded the motion. The only objection which he had to this procedure was that it was rather aukward first to appoint a committee, and then to discharge it from a great part of its duties; but having appointed the committee, he hoped this course would be taken, as gentlemen would recollect how easy it was to glide from one step of business to another, which was not at first intended, when so much lay before them.

Mr. Craik was not prepared to say that it would be improper to act upon any of the unfinished business of last session. He felt as strong a disposition to make the present session a short one as other gentlemen; but to enable them to do the business properly, he thought the best way would be to suffer this committee to take the whole of it before them, as it was not in the power of individual members to go over the journal of last session, and say what was necessary to be gone into. Upon a view of the subject, there might be measures which it would be essential to have acted upon; and, after the report was made, the House would not be obliged to take up any thing which it did not think necessary, and therefore no inconvenience could result from it.

Mr. Swanwick said, whatever might be the decision of the House upon this question, there was one case which he thought in some degree connected with the subject of the President's Speech, which he wished to be considered. It was the case of North & Vesey of Charleston, merchants, who prayed for the refunding of certain duties. There were circumstances in this case, he believed, which were infringements of existing treaties.

Mr. Giles said, if they gave way to business of this sort they might expect to sit all the summer, as every member had business entrusted to him which he thought of the first importance. He hoped they should attend only to the business upon which they were called.

Mr. Swanwick hoped, if the present motion were agreed to, an exception would be made in favor of the case he had mentioned.

The Speaker said the exception would not be in order.

Then, —Mr. Swanwick added,— He should vote against the motion. As he looked on this business as of the first importance, and that whilst we were attending to our own rights, we ought, in some degree, to respect those of other nations.

Mr. Macon said, it was of little consequence how the matter was determined, since, if the motion *was* carried, it would be in the power of any two members to bring forward any subject they pleased. He thought it would be best to determine to do no private business at all.

Mr. Hartley observed that if any private case were taken up, none deserved attention more than that of Mrs. Carmichael.

Mr. Nicholas knew that it was in the power of any two members to bring forward any private business, and, if they could persuade the house to do it, to have it decided: but he concluded, if this vote passed, all such attempts would be in vain.

The question was put and carried without a division.

Mr. Swanwick then wished the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the President's speech.

Mr. Giles observed that this would be premature, since the President had promised them certain papers which were not received, and they had yet to determine upon an answer to his speech.

Mr. Williams said, perhaps the business would be best expedited by an adjournment, since it would allow the gentlemen on the committee appointed for the purpose, time to prepare an answer to the Speech, and report it the earlier.

He made a motion to that effect, which was carried. [*A. D. A.*]

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE,

RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following correspondence, comprising the most important of the documents contained in the President's message to Congress of 19th January last, if perused with candor and attention, must satisfy every independent American of the sincere, active and unceasing efforts of our government to maintain inviolate the rights of France, resulting from the duties of neutrality, the law of nations and existing treaties, and most completely vindicates our nation from the unjust reproaches and complaints of the French Directory and its agents.

"A government which required only a know-"ledge of the TRUTH to justify its measures, could "not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly "displayed."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, JAN. 19, '97.

Letter from Mr. Fauchet to Mr. Randolph.

(Continued from Wednesday's Gazette.)

I have gone over in detail the different points stated in our correspondence; let us return to that part of your letter which considers the neutrality of the United States.

I conceived, sir, that the respect and circumspection with which I had touched on this question, would have spared me the bitter reflections which your letter appears to contain on that matter. However great may be my desire to enter into details for my own defence, yet I shall wave them, from the same motives which dictated my first letter. But, sir, if these sentiments had not been with me so weighty, I could at least take off the veil which you seem willing to leave over the measures of the English, and refute the application of the principle upon which you ground the silence of the government of the United States on the subject of these measures. I might make it doubtful whether the arbitrary proclamations of the English government and generals were but *the ordinary obstructions with which neutral commerce is assailed in all wars.* I might in like manner hesitate to admit that the federal government had not sufficient grounds to demand their revocation. But that would lead against my inclination into an examination of the cases in which a neutral power should actually acknowledge the legality of an interruption of its commerce, such as those of a place *blockaded* and contraband. I should also be obliged to examine whether the principles with which the English government endeavor to support itself are consecrated by the law of nations, or whether they are not rather established to serve on the present occasion;—whether in changing the language the cabinet of London has changed its measures;—whether the successive orders of the 8th June and 6th November 1793, and of the 8th January 1794, are not variations of the same system, to which the depredations still exercised on your commerce, are the sequel;—whether in a word it is true that the United States are suffering with all neutral nations under the same insults, or particularly sacrificed to exclusive vexations. In enumerating these things, I only remind you of what has already come to your knowledge, and trace facts against which I know you are not less indignant than France against whom they are specially directed. The history of your neutrality would perhaps prove my assertion, that it has been a prey to the arbitrary conduct of Great Britain, and would have served as a justification of what I might and should represent on the subject.

In fact from the evidently precarious situation of the neutrality of America, and from the vexations to which she is subjected, could I not show that this neutrality is in a violent situation to which the United States cannot consent; from this violent situation would I not have reason to infer the necessity of an energetic and vigorous reaction and of a solemn reparation, which by giving to America what her honor requires would have manifested towards the French republic, the inclination and intentions of your government? I would have remarked that these reparations had been announced at a certain period, but that if public report were believed they appeared as far off as ever. From this contradiction between the promises and the performance of them, this consequence seems to arise, that the United States had not yet established their neutrality upon as a respectable a footing as France desired and had instructed me to demand: I was going to conclude that your government had not done in this respect every thing in its power, and feared lest this backwardness should arise from a lukewarmness towards its antient ally, who has not ceased, on the contrary, to testify to it how much she desired to see the bands which connect the two countries brought closer together. This idea suggests to me a reflection that the friendship professed by the United States towards our republic of which they have on several occasions repeated assurances, does not permit them to alter their situation towards our most mortal enemies, to our disadvantage and amidst hostilities, the origin of which undoubtedly take date from the independence of America.

These remarks which I have long revolved in my mind, led me, Sir, accidentally to speak to you of the treaty in my letter of the 2d of May; but feeling all the circumspection which the silence observed on that act prescribed, I only presented doubts to you, and did not even imagine that the manner in which I wrote to you would have given rise to a controversy between us. Besides, Sir, it would superfluous for me at present to commence such a subject with you. I therefore close by appealing, specially to the attention of the federal government upon points which truly interest the French republic, to wit—*the energetic and liberal execution of her treaties with the United States, and the support of their neutrality upon a respectable footing towards and against all.* I conceive it my duty to point out a thing as infinitely desirable; which is that nothing definitively be concluded as to the treaty submitted for ratification of the Senate, until my successor who is momently expected shall have communicated to you the instructions which without doubt he has received upon that important subject. I conjure you Sir, to submit this reflection immediately to the President.

I have but one word more to say, Sir, on the close of your letter, in which you recur to contrasts between the present and the past I cannot believe that the President *had me in view* when you insinuate on his part that endeavours are still making to injure the harmony existing between the two nations. I do not think that any one has ever given greater evidence than myself of a sincere desire of cultivating it. Still less can I admit notwithstanding some of your expressions that your object was to inspire me with fear as to the the manner in which I have conducted. You know well, Sir, that a public man who from any personal consideration whatsoever should compound with his duty would be unworthy the confidence of his country.

Accept, Sir, my esteem,

JH. FAUCHET.

Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, to Mr. Fauchet,* Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Department of State, June 13th, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE not been able to acknowledge sooner your letter of the 8th, instant, which I had the honour of receiving on the same day.

If the plan, pursued in mine of the 29th ultimo, be more extensive, than the one proposed in yours of the 2d, you will ascribe the enlargement of it to my solicitude to remove every dissatisfaction, felt by the minister of our ally. A part, however, of that plan being to collect with fidelity the facts, applicable ta your various charges, and to comment upon them with candor, I shall not relinquish it, in now replying to the old or new matter of your last letter. But I must be pardoned, if I pass over without much stress, any general declarations, which are not susceptible of a precise argument. For how shall I defend our government against undetailed insinuations, like these: "That positive engagements, which give "France a right to certain privileges, have "been neglected or executed with indiffer-"ence: that other rights, common to all, "have become doubtful, for you by too "much submission to the acts of other "powers: that you could cite a great "number of examples: that it will be easy, "more at leisure to have a collection made "of them in the different consulates: that "almost all the prizes have been subjected "to artifices: and that one of the most dis-"agreeable parts of your functions has been "to reply to the just complaints of your in-"jured fellow citizens," &c.

Being unable to add any other vindication in regard to the Favourite; and not being informed of the vessel going to Guadalonpe, and said to have been arrested at Norfolk, on suspicion of infringing our neutrality; nor yet, how it supports the complaint, relative to the Favourite, I leave the subject here. But let the vessel destined to Guadaloupe, be in any predicament whatsoever, the countermanding of the orders given by the Governor of Virginia to the militia officers of Norfolk, to refuse comfort to British vessels, using our waters as a station; cannot be tortured into any connection with her. For the act of the President never authorized the State Executives to issue such an order: No other Executive misunderstood it: The Executive of Virginia revoked it a week before the revocation was heard of by the Federal Executive, and you may determine from my correspondence with Mr. Hammond, on this subject, what the President finally contemplated.

Upon this point a few words will be sufficient. Of the re-action towards Great Britain and of the reparation towards ourselves, the United States are the only legitimate judges. They will adapt the one and the other to their estimate of their own power, and interest. Being the defenders of their own honour and welfare, they will not be suspected of voluntarily abandoning either; and if they do not mount to the pitch, which the French republic would prefer, their good will and intentions towards it ought not to be doubted. What you call, sir, luke warmth to our ancient ally, is an upright neutrality. The new arrangements against which you have expressed yourself, are a part of the great subject, which is now at the disposal of the Senate.

There are some miscellaneous matters, which remain to be touched briefly.

We agree to submit the construction of the 17th article of the treaty to explanations between the two governments. But in the mean time I must own, that I do not feel the importance of Mr. Hammond's acknowledgement to your reasoning. He had contended, that under our treaty with France, we could not expel the *prizes* made by the British cruisers. I had insisted upon our right to drive them off, and by way of argument reminded him of a construction, which we had adopted respecting the cruisers themselves, and which by his *literal* exposition would be defeated. You do not seem to be aware of the dilemma, to which this mode of reasoning exposes you If Mr. Hammond be correct, then are your complaints against the admission of prizes, and our anxiety to prevent it, wholly unfounded: and our harbours may swarm with them. If he be incorect the concession amounts to nothing. Between us it surely is of no avail, whether a British minister reasons well or ill; though I do not recollect, that he has repeated this branch of his position, since he has been apprised of its tendency. Whereseever truth lies, it is our duty to follow; and I rest our construction upon this frank principle: That notwithstanding the *letter* of the treaty; its spirit, its context, and the rules of interpretation will uphold the regulations of our government.

In a procedure, like this, it will not be easy to find a leaning or subserviency to G. Britain. It is a leaning and subserviency to the character of our nation. Your letter strongly demonstrates the propriety of my remark, that a neutral nation, while it defends itself against charges from one of the warring powers, may seem to palliate the misdoings of another. But we surely ought to have been exempt from this reflection; as you are particularly desired not to infer from my justification of the executive that the validity of the proclamation of blockade is assented to: as you admit "That we are in-"dignant at the injuries which Great Bri-"tain has done us;" and as we have employed no argument which is not derived from national law. Until you shall permit yourself to be more specific in your accusations, we cannot surrender the consciousness of our political purity.

It is with real regret, that I read in your last letter an idea, that we have not done justice to your proclamation, to your displeasure at the crew of the Concorde, and to your general conduct towards our government. How much more is that regret increased, when any of my expressions can be wrought into an attempt to inspire you with fear, or to deter you by personal considerations from the discharge of your duty. A respect to ourselves, would forbid such an attempt; a respect for you, would forbid it; having no possible object, distinct from the interest of the United States, we are incapable of it; being confident in our power to frustrate any incroachments, we can never intend to plant in your breast so unworthy a motive. As you again disclaim an approbation of Mr. Genet's excesses; so am I not scrupulous to confess that I should not have recurred to them, had I not inferred from your letter an inclination to bring them up with some share of countenance to them.—But this being as you inform me, the moment of our *official* separation, I am compelled by candor to *intimate* to you, what, under other circumstances, would have been stated to you more formally and minutely. The citizens of the United States have a right, and will exercise the right, freely to investigate the measures of government. A foreign minister has a right to remonstrate *with the Executive* to whom he is accredited, upon any of those measures affecting his country. But it will ever be denied as a right of a foreign minister, that he should endeavour, by an *address to the people*, oral or written, to forestall a depending measure, or to defeat one, which has been decided. This remark is made *now*; because it cannot be erroneously wrested into a defence or outwork of the treaty with Great Britain;—and because it is an assertion of the sovereignty of the United States, consistent with what is past, and we trust not likely to be contradicted hereafter.

I cannot conclude this letter without offering to you my sincere wishes for your happiness, and a personal assurance of the greatest respect and esteem, with which I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

* It appears that after this letter had been drafted, and while it was transcribing, Mr. Adet was received as the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, to whom in consequence it was sent.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1797.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 16/6 à 13/
5½ per Cent.
4½ per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/3 à 4

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 19 à 20 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 23 à 24
North America, 45

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 13 dolls. 25 cents per share
Pennsylvania, at par.

The following are the passengers in the William Penn, from London.—Messrs. George Morrison, Michael Sanderson, Richard Ford, Michael Cailanan, William Cripp, Thomas Masters, in England; John Lyle, William Pearsol, Daniel M'Corie, William Cumming, William Morris, Sylvanus Bourne, consul of the United States at Amsterdam, and 18 steerage passengers.

The ship William Penn on her passage was chaced 8 hours by the Indefatigable, Sir Edward Pellew, before he could come up with her.

Died, at Boston, Master ASA LAPHAM, son of Mrs. Dorcas Lapham, Æt. 4. He was bitten by a dog the 7th of February last, not then thought to be mad—the wound to appearance soon healed. But the symptoms of the hydrophobia commenced on Saturday last, and increased to a horrid degree to the time of his death.

Died, in London, Mrs. POPE, formerly Miss Younge—a celebrated actress.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

The demand on the Hanse Towns to shut British vessels from their ports, confirms what we suggested some weeks ago, that the French find it necessary to cut off all direct and easy communication between Great Britain and the Emperor, which is now by the way of the Elbe. At this particular juncture, that step is supposed to be extremely necessary towards embarrassing the operations of the Emperor, in the approaching campaign. Whether the French will really send an army to effect their objects, is not certain; but far from improbable.

The conduct of France towards Denmark and the Hanse Towns, defeats all the reasonings of our Jacobins, who ascribe her treatment of us to the treaty with Great Britain. Hamburgh has made no late treaty with Great Britain—France has made no complaints on that subject. Yet France treats Hamburgh as ill as the United States. Such pretences as these are all nonsense—mere hypocrisy to cover the plan of destroying a rival and establishing a controling influence over the whole world—principles that ought to be, and will be resisted by all the northern powers of Europe, and by the United States.

"The Gazetteer of America," a new and interesting work, by Rev. Dr. Morse, is in the press and will be published the beginning of June. We have seen and examined a large portion of this work in manuscript, and can assure the public that it will be a most valuable volume. Indeed it will be the first publication of the kind that deserves the name of an American Gazetteer. The volume will contain 600 pages, and contain a complete description, not only of the towns, cities, &c. in the United States, but in South America and the West Indies.

The following are the conditions of publication.

1. The work will contain, as nearly as can be estimated, about 600 pages large octavo, fine print, on a new and neat type.

2. The work will be printed on three different sorts of paper, to accommodate the tastes of subscribers. Copies printed on paper of the first quality, will be delivered to subscribers, elegantly bound in calf, at *three dollars* each. Copies of the second quality, will be neatly bound in calf plain, and delivered to subscribers at *two dollars* and *fifty cents*. Copies of the third quality, neatly bound in sheep, at *two dollars*. It will be optional with the subscribers, when the work shall be completed, to take their books of the first, second or third quality, at the above prices. The prices will be enhanced to *non-subscribers*.

3. The work will be illustrated with six MAPS, handsomely engraved, viz. Of the *Northern States*—of the *Southern States*—of *North America*—of *South America*—of the *West Indies*—and of the *new discovered Islands* in the *Pacific Ocean*, of which a particular description is given in the work.

4. Those who will subscribe, or procure subscribers, for ten copies, and pay for the same, shall be entitled to one, gratis.

A new and valuable work has lately been published in Philadelphia.—This is a comparative view of the constitutions of the several states; exhibiting in columns, the principal features of each, and the points in which they agree and disagree—by Wm. Smith of South Carolina, member of Congress. This view of the constitutions is an excellent Manual for constant use. It is very concise, and the points of union and contrast in the constitutions are placed before the reader in a clear and intelligible view.

The work has another excellence, not common in American publications—which is the fineness of the paper and the elegance of the printing.

Edwin and Angelina, by Dr. Elihu H. Smith of this city, is also a production of much merit—It was printed by Messrs. Swords of this city, on a fine wove paper, and affords another specimen of excellent typography, that does honor to this country. [*Minerva.*]

CANALS.

We learn with much satisfaction, that between 3 and 400 hands are already employed in prosecuting the Western Canals—and that considerable progress has already been made in the present season.

Mr. Weston, the Engineer, is now on his way to Skeensboro' to inspect and superintend for a short time, the works of the Northern Canal, which have commenced in that quarter, with a spirit that promises important improvements in a northern inland lock navigation.

A packet boat of 25 tons, is established on Lake Ontario, to ply during the summer season, between Oswego and Niagara.

HARTFORD, May 15.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress in a neighbouring state, to his friend in Hartford, dated 18th April last.

"The call for the meeting of Congress on the 15th of next month, is not more unexpected and inconvenient to me, than it is unpleasant and alarming. What will be the issue of the convulsed state of Europe, the subtle intrigues, the dark insidious policy of the French government, and the cursed machinations of the evil, ambitious, and disorganizing faction among us, on our happy government and country, God only knows. I feel sometimes full of resentment, but it is most against the incendiaries and factious who are lurking about among us; men who breath an air too pure for their vile contaminating principles, and who live under a government too mild for habits so base, vicious and corrupt. An interruption and eventually an annihilation of our recent happiness and prosperity is an event greatly to be deprecated, should it even be effected by the hand of an enemy.—But when this evil is accelerated, and in part accomplished by citizens of our own country—by members of our own family—will it be too much to exclaim, "Is there not some chosen curse—some hidden thunder, in the stores of heaven, red with uncommon wrath to blast the man who owes his greatness to" and who dares attempt "his country's ruin." War is indeed a calamity at all times—and by all nations sedulously to be avoided—It is emphatically so with respect to us—every consideration invites us on the one hand to seek peace and pursue it, while on the other it proclaims against war. It will require all the wisdom, firmness and moderation of the new Congress, to steer our political bark with safety through the threatning storm. May the good spirit of our country animate all their councils, and direct all their deliberation to measures which will issue in the public good."

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, May 18.

Sir John Wentworth, Lieut Governor, of Nova Scotia, its dependencies, &c. has issued a Proclamation dated the 23d of March authorising the importation of the following articles into that province, viz. scantling, plank, staves, heading boards, or squared timber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, wheat, rice, barley or grain of any sort, by British subjects and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, from the 31st March to the 31st July, of which all persons whatever are hereby required to take notice.

WILMINGTON, May 18.

On Monday last passed Newcastle, his Britannic majesty's ship Lion, 22 guns, captain Morgan, after convoying 27 American vessels from Hispaniola, 15 days passage. As she passed Newcastle she was saluted by a small battery, which was politely returned by the Lion with 15 guns.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.

On Friday the 5th instant, a violent tornado came down the Monongahela river with irresistable fury, above the mouth of Dunlap's creek. It laid bare the bottom of the river, and mixed the flood with the clouds. At that place it took its direction to the right bank, and swept Brownsville. Several houses were blown down, and the roofs from others carried off to a great distance. Some individuals were wounded. The blast lasted about four minutes. Planks lying on the ground were lifted, and carried like the leaves of trees in the air. Some cattle were killed. It is not yet known to what distance the hurricane continued, or what further damage was done.

Foreign Intelligence,

LONDON, March 25.

The following is a copy of the petition agreed to by the common hall on Thursday:—

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,*

"The humble address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in common hall assembled, on Thursday the 23d of March, 1797.

"May it please your majesty,

"We, your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled, approach the throne with deep affliction, and with the most awful apprehensions from your majesty's ministers persisting in measures which an accumulation of unprecedented calamities has manifestly proved unwise and destructive, immediately tending to pervert, and even to destroy, the acknowledged principles of our justly boasted constitution.

"We lament that, by the evil instigation of your majesty's advisers, these nations have been plunged into a war unparaleled in misery and destruction, which has nearly ruined our commerce, impoverished our manufacturers, depopulated our country, sapped the public credit, and widely extended the most flagitious corruption.

"We most deeply deplore that your majesty's ministers, abandoning the principles they once professed, have endeavored to prevent the remonstrances of your people, attacking the very vitals of our constitution, and depriving your subjects of liberties which their ancestors with so much energy "claimed, demanded, and insisted on as their undoubted right and inheritance," and which it is our duty to transmit to our posterity pure and inviolate, and for the defence and preservation of which, your majesty's royal house was chosen, and placed upon the throne of these realms.

"We therefore most humbly beseech your majesty to dismiss forever from your majesty's presence and councils, those advisers, both public and secret, of the measures we lament, not doubting that, by a change of councils, such measures may be adopted as will speedily procure the inestimable blessings of peace, and produce such a system of economy as shall restore the public credit and the happiness of your people.—But should your majesty any longer confide in such advisers, we are firmly convinced that they will completely undermine that basis of national prosperity and happiness, the reciprocal confidence of a sovereign and a free people, and inevitably destroy the boasted privileges, the internal peace, and the numerous blessings, that Britons have heretofore enjoyed."

The Sheriffs of London attended yesterday at St. James's, and waited for *above two hours* to have an interview with the king, to know when the address and petition for turning out his ministers, as carried in the common hall, should be brought up; when the duke of Portland delivered a verbal message that his majesty had always received addresses from the city of London in their corporate body, and not by representatives; upon which the gentlemen retired without going into the presence chamber!!!

VIENNA, March 8.

On the 6th inst. field marshal lieutenant Mack set out from this city for the army on the Rhine, where he will take the direction in the name of the archduke Charles. Whether the duke of Saxe-Teschen will have the chief command of the army, will not be determined till the archduke Joseph, the palatine of Hungary, shall recover from his illness.

The most vigorous preparations are making for the recruiting the Italian army, which will be augmented to 120,000 men.

The prince of Waldeck, who is to take the command of the Portuguese troops, receives from Portugal the yearly salary of 30,000 florins, with the promise of a considerable pension.

The French have again attempted to pass the Piave, near Lovadino, but have been repulsed by the Austrians, with the loss of 1200 men.

BOLOGNA, Feb. 28.

It is asserted here that the Pope, by a secret article in his peace with the French, has ceded his rights of sovereignty to Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, in favor of his Sicilian majesty.

It has been hitherto supposed, that the cessions of territory made by the Pope would be in favor of the Cispadan republic; but, contrary to expectation, we find that he has yielded his rights to Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, in favor of the French republic: we therefore now belong to France; and the independence of our new republic is as yet doubtful.

The territory which the Pope, in his late treaty, has ceded to the French, viz. Bologna, Ferrarr, Romagna, and for the present Ancona, amount to more than a fourth part of his states.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, March 2.

Two powerful armies are now collecting on the frontiers of Italy. Both the French and Austrians have brought the choicest of their troops from the armies on the Rhine to Italy. The Austrians have already 50,000, or, according to others, 70,000 fighting men on the river Piava, and about 20,000 in the Tyrol, without reckoning the riflemen, or the reinforcements which are on their way from the Austrian states to Friuli, and from the Empire to Tyrol. To this formidable army, report, though a report which requires confirmation, adds 70,000 Venetian troops, as it is said that Venice has at length determined to take an active part in the war, and join the Austrians.

The French have likewise greatly augmented their force on the frontiers of Italy. The troops from the armies the of Rhine and the Meuse are arrived: a body of 18000 men is posted in reserve from Chamberi, in Savoy, to the Milanese; and two divisions are on their way to the place of action.

The archduke Charles has again returned to the army in Italy, and Gen. Buonaparte has joined the French main army from Bologna.

A serious action again took place in the Tyrol, on the 24th of February. The French attacked the Austrians near Teutschmetz, in three different points, in the hope of carrying Salurn, and entrenching themselves there, before the Austrian troops from the Rhine should arrive. They were, however, repulsed with considerable loss. The Austrians pursued them to Monte Corona, drove them from the entrenchments they had thrown up there, and made themselves masters of that important post. Trent is still in the possession of the French.

MENTZ, March 11.

Generals Kray and Meyer will likewise go to the army in Italy.

The French armies of the Sambre and Meuse and the Rhine and Moselle, begin to be in motion. French troops are defiling on all sides to Kayserslautern, Spires, Bingen, Kreutznach, &c

The left wing of the army of the Rhine has taken post in the vicinity of Kirckheim Polanden, communicating with the army of the Sambre and Meuse. This left wing, which is commanded by Gen. St. Cyr, has been reinforced with two divisions.

The centre is posted near Landau, Germersheim, &c. and commanded by general Duhem.

The right wing, of which general Dufour has the command, extends from Lauterburgh to Huninguen.

General Desaix commands the whole army of the Rhine and Moselle, but under General Moreau, who directs in chief all the operations both of this army and of that of the Sambre and Meuse, which is under the command of general Hoche. On the 7th, ten French generals held a military conference at Alzey.

LONDON, March 24.

Yesterday a Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank; and 3 1 2 per cent. was declared the half yearly dividend. The governor informed the court, they had not failed to make representations to ministers of the injurious operation on their concerns, the incessant advances necessarily had; every effort to impress this truth had been used. He was happy, however, to state to the General Court, that a loan was now in a train of negociation, and that ministers had expressly declared their intention that seven million of their advances should be paid out of this loan. Another part, that which had been made on the security of the land and malt, was daily coming in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 18.

The house in a committee, ordered a bill to be brought in to renew parts of the corn act, allowing the importation of wheat and prohibiting its exports.

The house in a committee on the Bank Indemnification bill, passed the clause for excepting the prohibition of issuing cash for supply of the army and navy. Mr. Pitt then moved that the blank in the limitation clause be filled with the date of the 24th of June. Mr. Fox moved an amendment, that the 1st of May be inserted instead of the 24th of June. On this the house divided; Ayes 88, Noes 218.

Mr. Lublock, the banker, thought no inconvenience was likely to result to the bank, let the operation of the bill cease when it might. Abundance of cash, he was convinced, would flow into it whenever the business of it should be restored to its former principle. He himself went to the bank no longer ago than yesterday, and offered 10,000 guineas to Mr. Abraham Newland, on condition that the same sum should be returned to him whenever he might call for it; but his offer was rejected. He knew persons who would advance 50,000 guineas upon the same plan; three millions would enable the bank to go on; and he had no doubt that, upon similar conditions, that sum would be produced in 24 hours, "and a damned deal more too." [A loud laugh.]

PARIS, March 18.

The Italian Gazettes give us the articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Pope and the French Republic, of which the following is an authentic copy:

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the sixth.

II. The Pope revokes all adhesion, assistance and concession, open or secret, given by him to the Coalition armed against the Republic of France; and to every treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, with whatever power it may be. He engages himself not to furnish either for the present or any future war, to any power armed against the French Republic, any succours in men, ships, arms, warlike stores, provisions or money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His holiness shall disband, within five days after the ratification of the present treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiment existing before the treaty of armistice signed at Bologna.

IV. The ships of war or corsairs of the powers armed against the French Republic, shall not enter, or at least shall not make any stay during the present war, in the ports or roads of the Ecclesiastical States.

V. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy, as before the war, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and shall be treated in every respect as the most respectable powers, and particularly so as to what relates to its Ambassador or Minister, its Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

VI. The Pope shall renounce absolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the cities and territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaissin, and its dependencies; and shall transfer, give up, and abandon the said rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces forever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack shall be made on the Catholic Religion in those Legations.

VIII. The citadel and villages forming the territory of the city of Ancona, shall remain in the hands of the Republic till a peace with the Continent shall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages for himself and his successors, not to transfer to any one the titles of signiories attached to the territory hereby ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holiness engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the treasurer of the French army, before the 5th March 1797, the sum of 15,000,000 of French Livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 shall be in specie, and 5,000,000 in diamonds, and other valuable effects; besides the sum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th article of the Armistice signed at Bologna on the 5th Messidor, in the 4th year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holiness on the 17th of June.

XI. In order to settle finally what shall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the armistice signed at Bologna, his Holiness shall provide the army with 800 cavalry horses accoutred, and 800 draught horses, bulls and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the territory of the Church.

XII. Besides the sum mentioned in the preceding articles, the Pope shall pay to the French Republic, in specie, diamonds, and other valuables, the sum of 15,000,000 of French livres tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres shall be paid in the course of March, and five in the course of April next.

XIII. The 8th article of the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna, concerning the manuscripts and objects of art, shall be carried into complete execution as speedily as possible.

XIV. The French army shall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as soon as the 10th article of the present treaty shall be executed and accomplished.

XV. The French army shall evacuate the Province of Macarata, excepting Acona and Fano, and their territories, as soon as the first five millions of the sum mentioned in 12th article of the present treaty shall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French shall evacuate the territory of the city of Fano, and the Duchy of Urbino, as soon as the second five millions of the sum mentioned in the 12 article of the present treaty shall have been delivered and the 3d, 10th, 11th and 13th, shall have been executed. The last five millions, making the whole of the sum stipulated to be paid by the 12th article, shall be paid at farthest in the course of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cede to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the city of Rome, and at Loretto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the estate of Mesola and its dependencies; the Pope, reserving to himself however, in case they shall be sold, a third of the sums arising from such sale, which shall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holiness shall disavow, by his minister at Paris, the assassination of the Secretary of Legation, Basseville; and, in the course of the year, the sum of three hundred thousand livres, shall be paid to, and divided amongst those who have suffered by this event.

XIX. His Holiness shall set at liberty all persons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The Commander in Chief shall permit all the prisoners of war from the troops of his Holiness, to return home as soon as he shall have received the ratifications of this treaty.

XXI. Until a commercial treaty shall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the commerce of the Republic shall be re-established and treated by the States of his Holiness on the same footing as the nation most favoured in its commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague in April, in the 3d year, the peace concluded by the present treaty between the French Republic and his Holiness is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The post of France shall be re-established at Rome, in the same as it existed before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, instituted at Rome for all the French, shall be re-established, and shall continue to be conducted as before the war. The Palace belonging to the Republic, where the school is held, shall be restored without waste.

XXV. All the Articles, Clauses and Conditions, of the present treaty shall be, without exception, obligatory forever, as well on his Holiness as on his successors.

XXVI. The present treaty shall be ratified with the shortest possible delay.

Made and signed at the Head-quarters of Tolentino, by the said Plenipotentiaries, 19th February 1797.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,
CACAULT.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Diana, Pearsol, Alexandria, 6
Star, Woodman, London, 45
Schooner President, Lillibridge, L'Anceveau, 22

The Star left the Downs April 4.

The Sloop President, on her passage home was taken by a British Letter of Marque, who put six men and a prize master on board. The Capt. and two men being left on board rose on them and retook the vessel.

A brig below is said to be from Bordeaux.

There is an arrival at New-York in 30 days from England.

The ship Ceres, Capt. Benjamin Wickes, jun. of this city, is arrived at Norfolk from London.

The Harriet, Story, from Virginia, arrived at Falmouth March 15th, bound to Rotterdam.

The Margaret Bebee, arrived at Dartmouth from Charleston, with damage

The Mary, Titcomb, from Hull for Philadelphia, ashore on the Aberdeen—crew saved

The brig Mentor, Forrester, of Philadelphia, is safe arrived at Belfast from North Carolina.

From Lloyd's List, March 31.

ARRIVED.

America, Ewing, Philadelphia, at Dover.
John & Elizabeth, do. do.
Susannah, Butler, do. Gravesend.
Charles, Trafton, do. Cork.

New-York, may 16.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Schr. Chryseis,	Campbell,	Halifax 14
Vulpus,	Pratt,	Jacquemel 16
Dove,	Greenoughly,	Port de Paix 16
Sloop Victory,	Lee,	Boston 15
Louisa,	Daniel, St. Bartholomews 14	

CLEARED.

Ship Portland, Hussey,	Amsterdam
Racket, Ropes,	Cadiz
President, Adamson,	Bristol
Brig Lucy, Gore,	Jamaica
Mary, Snell,	St. Thomas
Schr. President, Hughes,	Gonaives
Sloop Nancy, Biers,	Boston

Halifax, April 27.

Saturday sailed on a cruize his Majesty's ship Thisbe, Capt. Hardy.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
On Saturday Evening, May 20th,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

After which, will be presented (for the first time) a beautiful French Comic Opera, called,

Les Deux Petits Savoyards,

OR,

THE LITTLE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

☞ *Particulars in the Bills of the Day.*

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, *Arch Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, turned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 2e. eu & f 2m

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

On Monday evening, May 22d, at eight o'clock,

WILL BE DELIVERED.

Part I.

Essay on Taste and Oratory

Part II.

Othello's address to the Senate	Shakespeare
Brutus's speech on the death of Cæsar	do.
Anthony's Funeral Oration	do.

Part III.

Satan's address to the Sun	Milton
Ode on St. Cecelia's Day	Pope
Ode on the Passions	Collins

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Poulson, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Eller's Hotel.

The nights of the Readings will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,

Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.

☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.

May 19. tues. & sa. 3w

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Wain.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

Just arrived,

In the brigs Twins and Fame,
A quantity of Havanna and St. Croix

Sugars,

Of the first quality.
—*ON HAND,*—
Choice JAMAICA SPIRITS & St. Croix RUM

James Yard,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

May 3 d1ot

Canal Lottery,

No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

	Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29500 of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

—

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

—

We the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing of the Lottery, inform the public, that the tickets are now rolling up, and that the drawing will positively commence on Mondaythe 29th of May next.

Frederick Kuhl,
James Ash,
George Budd.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 23w

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.

April 20 2aw6w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM COVETT, Treasurer.

10 m3w

To be rented,

A Range of STORES on Morton's wharf. Possession may be had immediately
Enquire of
KEARNY WHARTON,
109 South Water-street.

May 1

Building Materials.

THE subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale at a reduced price for cash, or barter for lumber, wet or dry goods, 78 trimmed window frames, and sashes, each frame containing 24 lights for 10 by 8 glass; both sashes may be hung by weights. These frames are all made of good materials, and will suit for town or country buildings.

If bought by carpenters for their employers, their usual profits will be allowed.

Please apply at No. 38. north Seventh-street.

Conrad Bartling.

N B. A second hand riding chair and harness for sale.

May 16 s3t

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, an nounce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

April 3 mth, t29thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

—

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ. etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

—

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

—

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

—

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 2awtf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have strong reasons to believe that the following evidences of shares in the Bank of the United States have been lost on their way from England—and give this public notice, that application will be made at the proper offices for a renewal of the same, viz.

No. 2077 issued in lieu of No. 9705 to 9790 5 shares
No. 2159 do. 16137, 16141 5 shares.
10 shares sent by the Polly, Capt. Clements, to Norfolk
No. 1687 issued in lieu of No. 6728 to 6732 5 shares
No. 1137 do. 566 to 570 5 shares
No. 1711 do. 6266 to 6270 5 shares
No. 2740 do. 7668 to 7672 5 shares
20 shares sent by the ship Friends, Capt. Calver, to Norfolk.

The whole issued on the 1st July, 1794, to John Barker Church and accompanied with powers of transfer to the Subscribers.

In the months of October and November last they were forwarded to us by Findlay Bannatyne and Co. of London. Both of the ships it appears from the public prints have been carried into the West-Indies by the French and condemned, from which it is apprehended the papers are destroyed. Steps have been taken to prevent the improper transfer of the above shares.

Gabriel Wood & Co.

March 31.

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

For Sale,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kensington, on the south side of Hanover-street, containing thirty-six feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-seven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-street.

March 18. eodtf

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON,
JOHN M'CARA,
} *Administrators*

April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*

April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.

4th month, 25th, 1797. tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted,* that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12w3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

April 8. 2aw

Divertimenti;

Or, Familiar Lessons for the PIANO FORTE.

To which is prefixed,

A Ground for the Improvement of young Practitioners:

COMPOSED by R. Taylor, music professor, Philadelphia, published this day, price two dollars, printed for the author, No. 96, North Sixth-street, and sold at Carr's musical repositories Philadelphia and New-York, and Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street; where may be had by the same author, a variety of serious, comic and pastoral songs, rondo for forte piano, lesson for two performers on one instrument, &c. &c. &c.

May 16. w3t

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Parnell, sailed from Boston, on or about the 27th of October last, in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the West-Indies where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first inst. he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for the want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villany he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th inst. he rode in a chair (painted green) drawn by a grey mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road of Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western countries.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnall is a small man, about 30 years of age, much pock-marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benj. Williams of Baltimore, John Hogg, Esq. at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 179 §

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

—

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are	20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do. 1,000		10,000
20 do. 500		10,000
100 do. 100		10,000
200 do. 50		10,000
400 do. 25		10,000
1,000 do. 20		20,000
15,000 do. 10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.

April 29. stu&th1m

For Sale,

At this Office,

No. 119 Chesnut-street,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the *GEORGIA LANDS.*

March 13 §

Wanted to hire,

In the city of Philadelphia or neighborhood,

A Malt-house and Brewery.

For further particulars please apply to the Printer hereof.

May 5. §2w

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

—

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov 5. tth&f.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 th4w

NOTICE.

IF JOSEPH WESSELS, formerly of London, who came passenger in the ship Factor, to Philadelphia, in the year 1794, will apply at No. 197 Market-street, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

May 12 *

CLARET

OF THE
Vintage of 1792,
In cases of 24 and 30 bottles each,
FOR SALE BY
RUNDLE & LEECH.

March 29 mwstf

An excellent Stand for Business,

With Stock suitable thereto.

THE subscribers, assignees of Joseph Meisson, offer for sale all the stock of goods on hand, lately belonging to said Meisson, consisting of a great variety of liquors, groceries, &c. Any person wishing to engage in business as a grocer, will have an opportunity of purchasing the whole of the retail store on reasonable terms, and can immediately get possession of it, at the corner of Strawberry alley and Chesnut-street, which has been long known as an excellent stand for that line of business. If not sold in ten days, the whole of that, with a large quantity of wines, St. Croix and New-England rum, &c. &c. will be put up to public auction.

For terms apply to

David Walker,
Wm. Buckley, or
Samuel Keith.

May 10 §

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,
In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,
Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,
In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.